BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1218. [NUMBER 1340.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Register of Sums deposited in the General Treasury at Bombay (not bearing Interest), on Account of the Estates of Military & Marine Persons deceased, to the 30th April 1818; also of those transferred, discharged and remaining unclaimed since the last was published.

DATE WHEN DEPOSITED.		BY WHOM	ON ACCOUNT OF WHOSE ESTATES,	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1817.					
Oct.	2d	Robert Thew, Capt. of the Bombay Artillery, lately Commanding a Field Detachment of His Highness the Paishwa's Brigade.....	C. R. McCausland, Lieut. of the Madras Artillery.	1302 3 00	Paid the 11th March 1818, to Messrs. Boyce Kempt & Co. Administrators.
1818.					
Jan.	6th	H. Meriton, Superintendent of the Marine.	Arnell, Lieut. of the H. C. Marine.	579 3 51	Do. the 10th do. to Richard Woodhouse Administrator, and Register in the Ecclesiastical side of the Recorder's Court.
,,	,,	Ditto ditto	George Brody, Midshipman of ditto.	183 3 80	
March	18th	Thomas Gordon, Lieut. Fort Adj. at Surat.	J. Williamson, Cornet of the 1st Regt. L. C.	1128 1 95	Do. the 18th April do. to Wm. Shotton and David Malcolm, Administrators.
April	8th	R. A. Willis, Major—Town Major.	George Gaarrrd, Cornet of the Madras Invalid establishment.	78 3 35	Unclaimed.
,,	13th	N. Bett Capt., Commanding at Seroor....	James Boyne, Lieut. of the 3d Regt. L. C.	1220 0 45	Unclaimed.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
30th *April* 1818.

ERRORS EXCEPTED
J. WEDDERBURN,— *Accountant General.*

Government Advertisement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

1. IT having been judged necessary, that a daily report should be made to the Right Honorable the Governor, of the names and descriptions of all European travellers, arriving at or departing from this presidency, either by sea or land, notice is hereby given, that, from and after this date, all persons, not military, who will as usual report themselves to the Town Major, are expected immediately on their arrival at Bombay to report themselves, either personally, or in writing at the office of the senior magistrate of the police within the fort, specifying at the same time, their intended places of abode, during their stay at the presidency. And previously to their departure, they are expected in like manner to report to that officer, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor.

2. It is to be understood that the above order is considered to be applicable to persons usually residing at Bombay, who may proceed occasionally to any place beyond the Islands of Bombay, Salsette, Caranjah or Elephanta.

3. And Europeans of whatever rank, description, or country, who shall be discovered passing through the territories under this presidency, beyond the islands above mentioned, without being furnished with a regular passport, will be taken into custody, and confined until the pleasure of government shall be known.

4. The only exception which the Right Honorable the Governor in council has been pleased to make to the foregoing resolution, is in favor of officers commanding parties of His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's troops, or of officers of the civil, or military establishments proceeding from station to station on duty, or known to the magistrates, collectors, or senior civil, or military authorities of the divisions, to be in the actual employ of Government.

5. For the more strict execution of this order, notice is hereby further given, that a reward of ten Rupees, will be paid to any person, who shall take up, and bring into the nearest garrison, or to the magistrate of the division, any European deserter, or vagrant of any description.

6. Passports will be granted at Bombay, by the senior magistrate of police, or in his absence, by the junior magistrate, and at the outstations, by the magistrates, collectors or senior civil or military authorities there residing.

Published By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *Sec. to Govt.*
3D JUNE 1814.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL,

10TH APRIL 1818

The duty of seizing and confining Europeans or Americans, passing through the British Territories without regular Passports, is to be executed by the Magistrate, and the Officers of Police in each Zillah, and by Commanding Officers of Outposts.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
WILLIAM NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10th *April* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT THE
OLD MARINE GATE,
On WEDNESDAY the 6th May next,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

SUNDRY old Marine Stores, returned from the Hon'ble Company's cruizers, boats, &c. Further particulars, and a list of the articles, may be seen at the Marine Store-keeper's office. Terms of sale.—A deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down by the purchasers; and the articles to be cleared away and paid for, on, or before, the 10th day after that of the sale, or the deposit, will be forfeited, and the articles resold, at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

(Signed) THOS. BUCHANAN,
Marine Store-keeper.

By Order of the Marine Board,
R. MORGAN,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
25th *April* 1818.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bombay Civil Fund will be held at the Chief Secretary's house on Tuesday next, the 5th of May, at 11 o'Clock.

J. FARISH,
Sec. to the Civil Fund.

BOMBAY,
CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
29th *April* 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 6th May,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE
AT LOUGHLIN'S
Auction Rooms,
VIZ.

GOOD Madeira, Port, Brandy, Pale Ale and Porter—Raspberry Brandy in pints, and a few Boxes of Rauzan French Claret—China Hams, Kegs of Cods—Sounds—Piece Goods, Spying Glasses, China Ware—A few rich Europe Dresses for Ladies; —Also, a few Books, Catalogues of which may be seen at the Auction Room, previous to the day of sale—And various other useful articles.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, forenoon.

Bombay, 2d May 1818.

Eduljee Cursetjee,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 4th instant.
AND THE FOLLOWING DAY,

A quantity of Glass ware, consisting of Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Jugs, Case Bottles, &c. a few sets of dessert services, and also a few Ladies' work baskets, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 1st May 1818.

Eduljee Cursetjee,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By order of the Administrator
On MONDAY next,

SEVERAL articles of Household Furniture, consisting of Plated, China and Glass ware, together with some Blackwood Chairs, Couches, Bureaus, Tables, &c. &c. The above articles belonging to the late Mrs. MARIA JACOBA SMITH, deceased.

Bombay 1st May 1818.

TURNER'S TABLES,

LUNAR OBSERVATIONS,
IMPROVED AND CORRECTED.
FOR SALE
A FEW COPIES
At Messrs. Anderson and Co's.
OFFICE,
PRICE 3 RS. PER COPY.

THESE tables are concise, simple and correct; and are strongly recommended to commanders, officers of ships, instructors in the art of navigation and others; by whom they will be found of the most practical utility.

Bombay 2d May 1818.

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, at the suit of JOHN LECKIE, JOHN ROBERT REID, and JAMES SINDRY.

AGAINST

WALTER CLELAND, of Bombay, Mariner,

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

In the Marine Yard.

ON Saturday, the 9th day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, the one quarter share, with the proportion of stores, of the good Ship called the

BOMBAY CASTLE,

the property of the said Defendant, and now lying in Bombay Harbour.

The Condition of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

G. W. MIGNAN.
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
25th APRIL 1818.

Eduljee Cursetjee
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUTION.
By order of the Administrator
On Monday the 11th, instant.
FOR READY MONEY.

SEVERAL Articles of Jewelry, Silver Wares and a gold watch. The above property belonging to the late Mrs. MARIA JACOBA SMITH, deceased. Further particulars may be known and the articles seen, any day previous to the sale, at the Courier Office, Church Gate Street.

Bombay 2d, May 1818.

A CARD.

MICHAEL LOUGHLIN respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general, that the partnership between Mr. THOMAS HUNT and him has been dissolved, and that the business of his concern will, in future, be carried on as formerly by M. LOUGHLIN, who begs a continuance of that countenance and support, which he has hitherto so liberally experienced; and no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfation.

Bombay, 1st May 1818.

Baxter and Co.

HAVE the pleasure to acquaint the Ladies of the Presidency, that they have just opened and exposed for Sale, an elegant assortment of Jewellery, consisting of a great variety of Articles of superior workmansbip, and of the latest fashions.

BAXTER and Co. have also received for *Sale on Commission* a few Gold and Silver, Hunting, plain, and Duplex Watches, of the manufactory of McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.

Forbes' Street, 1st May 1818.

JUST IMPORTED
FROM LONDON,
PER SHIP
COLOMBO,
AT THE
FRENCH SHOP
FOR READY MONEY,

AN assortment of Milroy's Cavalry and Hunting Saddles, Chariot and Buggy Harness, Hams, Cherry & Rasberry Brandy, Stationary, Cutlery, Glass and table sets of ware, &c. &c.

Bombay 2d May 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THERE will be disposed of by public sale on Monday next, at 10 o'Clock, in Dady's building, Forbes street next door to the Admiralty, a few cask's of rejected Ale, per the Colombo.

Bombay, 1st May 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This is to Give Notice,

THAT a 9 per cent Treasury Bill No. 90 for Rupees 2,000, dated the 25th of March 1818, in favor of Mrs. C. C. BELLASIS, having been lost; payment of it has been stopped at the General Treasury.

A reward will be given to any persons bringing the abovementioned Bill to the Courier Office, if required.

Bombay, 1st May 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT HURJEEVAN VUSTARE, having contracted with BALCRUSTNA GUNPUTJEE, weaver, to sell his Oart Lotteen, one and half wheels, situated in Mahim near Mahadew's Pagoda, any person or persons who have any claim or demand or of inheritance are hereby apprized to apply with the same to the purchaser within fourteen days from the date hereof; if they fail, their claims will not be admitted.

Bombay, 1st May 1818

ADVERTISEMENT

THAT MEYA ASSLAVOODEEN bin SHAIK AHMED DAUNTAY and DADOO MEYA bin SHAIK AHMED DAUNTAY having sold to Borah MEERBHOY SUFFEBHOY, a dwelling house situate without the Town-walls near the Mombadavey road, belonging to the late SHAIK EDROOS NAGODY, for Rupees 751—If any person or persons have any claim, demand or inheritance on the same, they are requested to make known the same to Mr. MORGAN, attorney at law, within eight days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay 28th April, 1818.

T. FERRAR & Co.

BEG to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have an ASSORTMENT of elegant and useful articles of FURNITURE for sale at their Warerooms under the Shop of Messrs. WOOLER and Co.—where orders for Furniture of every description will be received.

T. FERRAR & Co. beg to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement, that they have a small quantity of the best Spanish mahogany, and different sorts of other scarce and valuable wood, which they are making up into articles of solid workmanship.

They also beg to inform Gentlemen who may be about to build Bungalows at outstations, that they will supply doors, venetians, sashes ready glazed with frames, hinges, locks &c. &c. or any other part required in the carpentry line.

Billiard Tables, with maces cues &c. made on approved principles.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of VENKTASE NARRON, sinoy, late of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

ADMINISTRATION in the above goods having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to RONNABOY, widow of the said deceased; all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the same to the said administratrix, or they will be sued; and all persons having any claims or demands on the said estate are hereby forthwith required to send in statements thereof to the said administratrix. Dated the 1st May 1818.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits, of Lieutenant JAMES BOYNE, late of the third Regiment of Light Cavalry, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 30th April 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits, of Captain JOHN READ, deceased, late Commander of the Ship Anna of Bombay, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, of the same place, Esq. as a partner in the firm of Messrs. Remington. Crawford, and Co. Merchants, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 30th April 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the Reverend JOHN RAWLINS, late a Chaplain on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, April 24th 1818

Statement of the Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of April 1818.

1818.		THERMOMETER 10 A. M.	THERMOMETER 1 P. M.	THERMOMETER 4 P. M.	BAROMETER 10 A. M.	BAROMETER 4 P. M.
APRIL.	*date*	*Degs.*	*Degs.*	*Degs.*	*Inch dec.*	*Inch dec.*
Wednes.	1	80½	83½	84	30—05	30—02
	2	81½	83½	83	30—13	30—19
	3	82	83	83	30—11	30—08
	4	81½	83½	83	30—02	30—02
	5	80½	82	84½	30—03	30—06
	6	82	83	84	30—05	30—03
	7	82½	84½	84	30—02	30—03
	8	82	83	83½	30—06	30—02
	9	81½	82½	85	30—13	30—02
	10	81½	83½	83½	30—11	30—06
	11	80½	83	82	30—11	30—02
	12	81	81½	82½	30—05	30—05
	13	80½	81½	81½	30—03	30—04
	14	80	81	82	30—08	30—05
	15	80½	82	82½	30—05	30—04
	16	81½	82½	82½	30—02	29—91
	17	81	82	82½	30—08	30—02
	18	80½	81½	82½	30—11	30—05
	19	81½	81½	82½	30—04	30—02
	20	81	82½	84	29—95	29—91
	21	81	83	83½	29—95	29—94
	22	80½	82	83	29—92	29—91
	23	83	86½	88	29—93	30—03
	24	82½	83½	83½	29—92	29—93
	25	82½	82½	82½	30—02	30—05
	26	81	81½	82½	30—03	30—03
	27	81½	82½	83	30—04	30—04
	28	82	82½	82½	30—02	30—03
	29	81½	82½	85	30—01	29—92
	30	81½	82½	83½	30—03	30—02

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, APRIL, 25TH 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

The Right Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Seymour to the charge of the Commissariate Department with the Detachment under the Command of Lieut. Col. Kennedy.

Mr. Joseph Shepherd having produced the Counterpart of his Covenant as an assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, is accordingly admitted on the Medical List of this Presidency, from the 19th Instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

In publishing the following Brigade Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Prother, giving the particulars of the attack on some stockades on a range of Hills in the Conkan commanding the road to the Fort of Tella, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to express his approbation of the spirited manner in which the Enemy was driven from them by the Detachment under the Command of Captain Rose of His Majesty's 89th Regiment.

EXTRACT OF BRIGADE ORDERS
By Lieutenant Colonel Prother.

Camp Indapore 17th April, 1818.

The Commanding officer with sentiments of satisfaction publishes to the Force for general information the following particulars of the attack of the stockades under Captain Rose His Majesty's 89th Regt.

There were three stockades on a range of Hills in shape somewhat like a half Crescent; at the two Flanks, were the Right and Left, and in the Centre the main; Captain Rose divided his Detachment in three parts, one under Captain Hutchinson and Lieut. Crosby, another with Lieut. Bellasis, and Lieut. Dowdall, the third under his personal Command with Lieut. Phelan, the Enemy were in number 500 under the superintendence of a Dewan, with Rockets, Batteries, and two small Guns. The Detachment of Poona auxiliary Horse supported the Infantry.

The attack on the Flank Stockades commenced nearly at the same time under a heavy fire of Rockets and musquetry, and were carried in a very gallant style by Captain Hutchinson, and Lieutenant Bellasis, the Enemy abandoning the Post immediately; on perceiving which, Captain Rose who had maintained the Centre for the purpose of supporting the Parties, gallantry pushed on and carried the main stockade, capturing two Guns.

The Poonah auxiliary Horse under Brigade Major Moore, perceiving the Enemy making off, ascended the Hill with difficulty and finding a road, got up to a Party of the Enemy under the Dewan, killed many of them, and took the Dewan and others Prisoners.

The commanding officer tenders his thanks to Captain Rose for his judicious arrangement, & to all the officers and men who had the Honor to share in the success of the morning.

Lieutenant Colonel Prother is pleased to express his approbation of Brigade Major Moore's Conduct and of the Poona auxiliary Horse.

Lieutenant Colonel Prother conceives this affair to be worthy of representation to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, it is his pride and ever will be to bring to notice the Conduct of any part of his gallant Force, from whom in the present Campaign he has received such general support.

(Signed) GEORGE MOORE,
Major of Brigade.

Bombay Castle, 29th, April 1818.

His Majesty's 67th Regiment having been transferred by the Most Noble the Commander in Chief from the Bengal to this presidency, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that it be admitted on the strength of the Bombay Establishment from the 8th of last month inclusive.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER,

MAY 2, 1818.

We have the satisfaction to announce the surrender of two more strong forts in the Southern Conean, Tullah and Gowsalla, to the force under Lt. Col. Prother. From the manner in which the enemy had begun to defend the approaches, a more obstinate resistance was expected to be made at these forts than was experienced. The Brigade orders issued by Lt. Col. Prother, and which we republished in our last number, sufficiently explain the gallant manner in which the three strong positions that the enemy had taken up, were carried by the party sent out under Capt. Rose, H. M. 89th. On the evening of the 17th April, the day the stockades were carried, a villager came into camp and reported that the forts had been evacuated. Early on the following morning, Lt. Col. Prother, taking with him the party that had so intrepidly carried the stockades, advanced on Tullah, and on arrival found that the report of its being abandoned was correct. A small party of about 40 rank and file with 20 auxiliary horse were then detached under the command of Lieutenants Bellasis and Decluzeau to gain possession of the other fort, Gowsalla. The enemy on our small party approaching the fort, opened on them a well directed fire, which they kept up until our troops were close under the walls; soon after which they abandoned the place, and the detachment took possession of it. Ryeghur is the only fortress of any consequence in the Southern Concan in the vicinity of Lt. Col. Prother's force, now remaining in possession of the enemy, and we hope we shall very soon have the pleasure of stating that the British flag is waving over its towers.

The American ship Beverley sailed from Boston the 16th December, and arrived at this port on Sunday last; she spoke with, on the 16th February, in S°. Lat. 38°. and W. Long. 9. 30, the Busiris free trader from London, bound to Calcutta. The Busiris left England the 12th December.

By a list of the shipping of the port of Calcutta, in January last, it appears, there were then 165 vessels belonging to that port, measuring upwards of 58,000 tons and giving employment to above 1000 European and 7000 native seamen in their navigation.

We have the great satisfaction of stat-

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

ing that the fugitive force under Badjee Row, has been again fallen in with and completely dispersed. No official nor any very detailed accounts of this action have been received here, and the following information drawn from private sources is all that has as yet reached us.

Extract of a letter received at Ahmednuggur the 24th April, dated Camp Pundercoonah, 18th April.

"We marched 18 miles on the morning of the 16th. 10 o'clock at night were called up by the long roll and moved eastward, when we pulled up about 2 o'clock, as Badjee Row had marched off full speed, having heard of our approach from foragers: this had been expected by Gen. Doveton, who had previously advised Col. Adams to march towards the Astone Ghaut and intercept him. Col. Adams did so; and as Badjee Row heard we were preparing to move again, he started due north to the Astone Ghaut; in which his advanced guard was met early by Col. Adams, and dispersed; about 7 o'clock the cannonade commenced on the enemy at Soong, *Soony*: the ground was unfavorable for cavalry, and only 3 or 400 of the enemy were killed: his army was completely dispersed and Badjee Row has disappeared. We have taken 4 guns, 3 elephants, a quantity of treasure and much property."

Another account, from Jaulnah, states that "about the 16th, General Doveton was about 12 coss from Badjee Row, a little to the westward of Chandah. On the 17th the Nizam's horse had a skirmish with the enemy and killed a few, taking several prisoners: this affair unfortunately discovered to the enemy the immediate vicinity of our force to him, and prevented a night attack, which General Doveton had planned from completely succeeding, Badjee Row having moved off very precipitately. General Doveton sent information to Colonel Adams, of the direction taken by the enemy towards a certain Ghaut, and in consequence Colonel Adams, with two Bengal cavalry regiments and some horse artillery, took post at the Ghaut. On the 18th the enemy's advanced guard made their appearance, followed immediately by their main body. Notwithstanding the impracticability from the nature of the ground, of our cavalry acting regularly, they contrived to get through the jungle and over nullahs amongst the crowd, 300 of whom were killed, 2 elephants laden with treasure taken and about 200 camels. Badjee Row had fled, but the direction of his flight is not mentioned: the cavalry were in pursuit.

We are informed that His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, Commander in chief of the Madras army, is on his road to this presidency, and he is expected to arrive here about the 6th instant.

Having been favored with the following copy of the general orders by the most noble Governor General, we are most happy to publish it.

G. O. BY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

Head Quarters, Camp Byramghaut, 13th March 1818.

"The Commander in chief of all the Forces in India, having received the official details of the action at Corygaum; is pleased to direct, that they shall be entered in every orderly book of the Bengal army, to remain a recorded proof of what may be achieved by disciplined intrepidity against even the persevering courage of immensely superior numbers.

His Lordship offers his applause and thanks to Captain Staunton, and Lieutenants Connellan, Jones (10th Regiment) and Swanston, and assisting surgeon Wylie of the Madras establishment; and to the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the several corps which participated in the glorious defence of the village against the Paishwa's army.

Then follows, Captain Staunton's letter to Colonel Fitzsimons—and Division Order by General Smith.

By accounts dated Camp at Navangaum 27th April, we are informed that the brigade under Major Eldridge, consisting of the European regt. Darpoorie battalion and Bombay park, marched from Poona on the 23d April in order to attack the fort of Junier. The brigade arrived at Navangaum on the morning of the 27th, where they expected to have found Lieut. White of the Poona Auxiliary corps with 2-6 pounders, but in consequence of this officer having received information that the fort had been evacuated, he had marched on the evening of the 26th and taken possession of it.

The free trader Lang, Capt. Clark, will sail tomorrow for England; and letters to be forwarded by her, will be received at the office of Framjee Cawasjee, until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival here yesterday afternoon of the Honorable Company's Ships Earl of Balcarras, Captain J. Jameson, and Buckinghamshire, Capt. Frederick Adams. They sailed from the Downs on the 1st January, in company with the other four ships, with whom they have spoken several times in the course of the voyage; the arrival of the remaining ships may therefore be daily looked for.

Passengers per Earl of Balcarras.

Captain and Mrs. with Miss Isabella and Angelina Hugh[illegible],—Mrs. Woodhouse,—Mrs. O'Hanlon,—Miss Isabella Hawkins,—Miss Isabella C. Williams,—Miss Clarissa E. Williams,—Miss Isabella M. Wyse.—Miss Frances M. A. Goter,—Miss Isabella Goter,—Miss Caroline West,—Mr. Wm. C[illegible] Mack,—Lieut. Rob. Wm. Gillum,—Mr. Ollyett A. Woodhouse,—Mr. Jos. Robert Woodhouse, Cadets,—Messrs. Robert Craw, William Wallace and [illegible]w. S. Watson, Free Mariners,—10 Marine Boys.

Passengers per Buckinghamshire.

Mr. John Griz, Botanist, and 10 Marine boys.

We understand that General Baillie is on board of the George Canning.

We cannot learn that these ships have brought out any news whatever of importance. Papers to the end of December have been received by us, their contents as far as a very rapid perusal of them has enabled us to judge, are destitute of interest.

H. M. Ship Melville arrived at Portsmouth the 15th December. The Bridget from this Port at Liverpool 28th December, and the Bombay Merchant at Deal the 15th December.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Leach is appointed Vice Chancellor and Sir Thomas Plumer quits the Vice-Chancellorship, to succeed Sir William Grant, as Master of the Rolls, who retires.

We regret to observe that Dr. Burney, one of the first greek scholars of the age, died at Deptford on the 28th December.

Price of Stocks 29th December, 3 per cent red. 81¼, 4 percent 98½, Cons. for acc. 82. India Bonds 98, 99 pr.

From the Gazette of 29th ultimo.

The fortress of Dewghur surrendered on the morning of the 8th instant, to the detachment under the command of Lieut. Col. Imlach, which completed the conquest of the province of Salsee. Dewghur commands a very fine harbour, and vessels of 600 tons may ride with safety within it all the monsoon. The river is navigable a long way up; and there is a high road to the ghauts. It appears on the whole to be a most important acquisition.

ERRATA IN LAST WEEK'S COURIER.

In the fourth page of the Supplement, two paragraphs are transposed: the paragraph in the third column, begining, after "THE THIRD DAY" with "It is not my intention" and concluding with "dissolved in tears" is the conclusion of the Chief Baron's address, copied from the Morning Herald of the 27th October, and should follow, in the fourth column, the words "your purpose failed." The paragraph subsequent to these last words, and headed "CONCLUSION OF STATE TRIALS" should occupy the place of the former paragraph: the comments being those of the Editor of the Courier, and not of the Morning Herald.

ARRIVALS.]—Lieut, H. C. Amiel, 87th Lt. Drgs.
Corvet J. Hunter, 1st Regt. Lt. Cy.
Lieut, T. Campbell, Royal Scots.
Lieut, Jervis, Engineers.
Lieut, Wm. Drake Rifle Corps.
Lieut. Col. Fitzsimon' H. M. 65th Regt.
Major C. B. Molesworth. H. M. 47th Regt.
DEPARTURE.]—Capt. Wilson, S. A. C. Genl.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 25th Ship Hashmy, Captain S. Slason, from Bussorah, the 10th March 1818.
Do. do. Snip Eliza, Capt. John Pringle, from Bussorah the 10th March.
Do. do. Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed from Surat.
Do. 26th American Ship Beverly, Commander John Gordner, from Boston the 16th Dec. 1817.
Do. May 1st H. C. Ship Earl of Balcarras, Capt. James Jameson, from London the 31st Dec. 1817.
Do. do. H. C. Ship Buckinghamshire, Capt. Frederick Adams' from London the 31st Dec.
Passengers per Hashmy, Mrs. Cowan, Four Armenian Ladies and Children.
Passenger per Eliza, J. W. Bateman.
DEPARTURES.—April 25th Ship Grenada, Capt. A. Scott, to London.
Do. do. His Majesty's Sloop Challenger, P. H. Brigdes, Esq. Capt. to Point de Galle,
Do. do. American Ship Tartar, Commander Richard S. Rogers, to Boston.
Do. 27th Hon. C. Cruiser Psyche, Lieut. R. Reynolds to the Malabar Cost.
Do. do. French Ship Bourbon, Commander Frederic Beruelot, to Bordeaux.
Do. 27th Ship Brampton, Capt. Wm. McKellar to Liverpool.
Do. do. Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed to Surat.
Do. 30th Ship Neptune, Capt. J. Rogers, to Bengal and Coast.
Passengers by the Bourbon, Mr. Sollews,—Jon Domittique,—Mr. Dased—Vn. Parez and Ion Doonettique.
Passenger by the Brampton, Lieut. A. R. Mackenzie, 1st | 2d Regt.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—March 25, Ship Robarts, G. Brown, from China 6th Feb.
26, brig Amboyna, C. Preswick, from Batavia 9th Feb.
30, brig Guide, J. Higgins, from Batavia 3d Feb.
31, brig, Udny, S. Ashmore, from West Coast of Sumatra 7th March.
Brig Haldane, T. Howard, from West Coast of Sumatra 15th Feb.
DEPARTURES.—March 25, Line of Battle Ship Hastings, Captain Kitwick, for England.
26, Ship Juliana, D. Kidd, for Penang and China.
28, Ship Admiral Cockburn, J. Briggs, for Madras and London.
30, Ship Harriet, E. Studd, for the Persian Gulph.
Passengers by the Hastings 74 gun Ship, Lieut Kitwick,—

TO EUROPE

Mrs. Fagan,—John Young, Esq. a C. S.,—Capt. W. Ridding H. M. 59th,—Capt. Wellington, 18th,—Lieut. Devisme, H. M. 21st. Drs.,—Lieut. C. P. Kennedy, Artillery,—Rob. Becher, Esq. of the firm of Becher and Co.

CHILDREN.

Master G. Virgnon Miss J. M. Canning. 90 Invalids and Limited service Men,—Five Children of H. M. 59th.

Additional Passenger Per *Metcalfe*.
Mr. Lane,—late a Lieut. 18th N. I

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 25th Brig Frances Anne. Capt. Pudsey from Calcutta.—30th, H. M. S. Eurotas from Trincomalie.
DEPARTURES.—March 26th, Ship Four Sisters Captain J. Daniels, for Bengal, Passengers, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Cadell and five Children, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Sealy, Mr. Barlow, Free Merchant, Dr. Macdonald, Lieut. and Adjutant Sealy and family.—do. Brig Madras Packet, Captain Parkins, for Penang, Malacca and Manilla, Passengers. Lieut. James Lowe, 25th, N. I. and Mr. Rob. Dynfreville.

COLOMBO.

ARRIVALS.—13th March H. M. Ship Conway, Edward Bernard, Esq. Captain, from Trincomalie.
Ship Jupiter, J. Gouldsmith, Master from Calcutta—Passengers Mrs. Cavendish & 2 Children, Mr. Jonault & 2 Children, Miss Denison, & 3 Servants.
Portuguse Ship Palla Conceiçao, Rammedo Nicolao Vieira Master from Pinang.

POINT DE GALLE.

ARRIVALS.—7th Mar. Brig Kissery, Nacudah Achbur, from Chittagong.
11th Ship Perseverance, Alex. Brown, Master from Bombay—Passengers The Hon'ble Mrs. Harris, Hon'ble Thomas Harris, and Family, Captain Lay, Captain Grey, & R. Graham Esq.
do. do. Ship Admiral Drury, Geo. Thomson, Master from Galle bound to Calcutta—Passenger Mr. J. Saunders.
Passed 7th March Ship Mustapha, Nacudah Marjan from Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—April, 23d, By the Rev. N. Wade John Donaldson, Batchelor, Seaman H. M Brig Challenger, to Jane Goodall.
On Tuesday the 28th of April Captain Dawson, of the 1st Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, Son of the late J. Dawson Esq. Mossley Hill, near Liverpool, to Catharine Jane, eldest daughter of W. T. Browne Esq. of Bombay, Solicitor.
BIRTH.—On Monday last the 27th of April, the Lady of Captain Richard Morgan of the Marine, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.—At Moorshedabad, on the 10th March, Lane Magniac, Esq. to Miss Erskine.
BIRTHS.—On the 19th of March, the Lady of Capt. Ramsay, of H. M's 14th Foot. of a Son and Heir
On the 25th Mar. the Lady of C. G. Blagrave, Esq. of the C. S. of a Son.
On the 30th Mar. the Lady of E. A. Roussac, Esq. of a Daughter.
On the 24th Mar. Mrs. S. DeCastro, of a Son.
At Agra, on the 11th Mar. the Lady of Lieutenant McMahon, Interpreter and Quarter-master 1st Batt. 24th Nat. Inf. of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—On the 31st of Mar. Brigadier General Philip D'Auvergne, of the 26th N. I.
On the 25th Mar. Thomas Abraham, Esq. C. S. Also, Alexander Gordon Caulfield Esq. of the Firm of Messers. Palmer and Co. These Gentlemen were unfortunately drowned, in attempting to cross the river in the late Gale.
On the same day, in the above Gale, by the oversetting of his boat, Mr. Martium C. Hoffman, late Second Officer of the Ship Ceres, Captain Goldsbury.
At Purneah, on the 19th Mar. John Wallerton, Esq. Indigo Planter,—aged 65 years.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.—In Camp on the 27th Feb. at the attack on Fort Talnier, Serj. Maj. John Laurence of the Rocket Troop H. A. His good qualifications, mild and unassuming disposition brought him, at an early period of his military career to the favourable notice of his superiors, and endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. This promising young man was killed by a ball from a matchlock in the 27th year of his age, and will long be lamented by his brother Soldiers.
On the 25th of Jan. at Seringapatam, after a short illness, Captain John Beaumont, Quarter Master of Brigade in Mysore; a man who will be long remembered with tenderness for his rare and unequalled disposition and goodness of heart.

Madras Intelligence.

The first Madras Lottery for this year commenced on Saturday last—the following large Prizes were drawn.

No. 225 a Prize of 2000 Star Pagodas. No. 2489 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas. Nos. 6587 4018 2283 4280 and 6101 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each. Nos. 1067 3832 6229 6809 and 1816 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

We have received Cape Journals, via Calcutta, to the end of last year. Their contents are uninteresting. Trade is completely at a stand.

Madras Courier March 31.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

14th March 1818.

Our intelligence from the Interior during this week, has been very scanty. We understand that on the 5th instant the Rebels collected round Captain Raper's encampment between the Wattapologa Ferry, and Atgalle, and observing that he had made a Detachment from his Force to remove a Raft from Katugastotte to Wattapologa determined to attack him. They were repulsed with a loss of 12 men killed on their part, and two privates of the 19th wounded of Captain Raper's Detachment, since which day nothing material has occurred in that quarter.

A report was received in Kandy on the 8th instant from Lieut. Col. Hook at Panella, stating an attack on his Post to have been commenced at 1 P. M. of the 6th, and not to have ceased when his note was written that evening; a Detachment of 50 men was made from Gonagamme, which it was expected, would come in rear of the Assailants on the 7th: no accounts of a later date had reached Kandy when our accounts left it.

The reports from Ouva state, the attacks on Badulla and its neighbourhood by the Rebels to have much abated, owing to the losses they had sustained. The Country between Alipot and Katregam and the former Post and Batticaloa, is stated to be tranquil, and the reports of provisions in Depot, are very favourable.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy. Rs.	Buy. As.		Sell. Rs.	Sell. As.
3	12	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. Disc.	4	4

Buy.]—TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1818.—[Sell.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 28, 1818.

The Honorable the Vice President has been pleased to appoint Major John Craigie to be his Private Secretary. vice the late Mr. Leny.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Vice President in Council,

A. TROTTER,
Actg Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, March 23, 1818.

The Honorable the Vice President is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. B. Seely of Military Establishment of Bombay, to be his Military Secretary, and Aide de Camp.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

On Saturday last, Calcutta was visited by one of the severest gales of wind, which have

occured for some time. It commenced about half past six in the evening: and blew from the Southward with dreadful fury for nearly half an hour. We are extremely concerned to state, that Mr. Abraham of the Civil Service, and Mr. Caulfield, a Partner in the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. unfortunately lost their lives, in attempting to cross the river at the commencement of the gale. They had pushed from the Ghaut, in hopes of reaching the other side, before the gale which they saw approaching, should come on, but becoming alarmed soon after, it is said they ordered the Manjee to run the boat alongside a vessel at anchor, that they might get on board of her until it moderaed The Manjee states that Mr. Caulfield in making an attempt to get into the vessel lost his footing and fell into the river; but he cannot tell how Mr. Abraham came to meet with the same melancholy fate. No other person in the boat was lost.

During the gale, a number of ships drifted from their anchors, and considerable damage was done, several of them having lost masts and bowsprits. A number of boats were also upset and many natives lost their lives. The lightning was particularly vivid during the storm, and the thunder at one time awfully loud and near.

We are sorry to state, that the prevailing Epidemic has not yet subsided. It is said that from the 17th of February to the 22d March, 4493 natives have been attacked with the disease, of whom 555 died. This statement is furnished by the Native Doctors employed by Government. Europeans still continue to be attaked by it; but among them the instances of a fatal termination, we are happy to say, are rather declining than increasing.

(Asiatic Mirror, April 1st.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE OBSERVER,

OCT. 26TH 1817.

TRIALS AT DERBY:

DERBY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15TH:

The Special Commission for the trial of certain persons charged with High Treason having been read, Jeremiah Brandreth was put to the bar. The Jury having been duly sworn.

The Attorney-General stated to the Jury, that they were placed in the box, where they then sat, to perform a most solemn and important duty—to decide on the guilt or innocence of a fellow creature, charged with the highest guilt which any member of society could commit. Other offences of great atrocity were frequently submitted to the decision of a Jury; but these cases fell far short of the crime of high treason. He solemnly declared that it would be his object now to state correctly the law applicable to the present case, and fairly to detail the facts which he proposed to prove by evidence. It was fortunate for him, that in stating the law, he should speak under the correction of the Judges; and he wished the Jury always to remember, that it was from their Lordships on the Bench that they were to take the law, and not from the Counsel on one side or the other. He then described the counts in the indictment, and shewed, that the acts charged in them were made high treason by various statutes. By the 25th of Edward the III. it had been made high treason to "compass the death of the King," and by compass, he contended, was not meant to accomplish. In law, the word "compass" was not held to have the same meaning that it had in common language; for a person saying, "I have 'compassed' my design," was understood to assert, that he had effected it. To "compass" the death of the King, meant, in law, to imagine or to intend the commission of the crime. Such design was proved by levying war against the King; and hostile meetings of persons, with or without arms (it was fit he should particularly state this), for the purpose of effecting some general purpose, was in the eye of the law High Treason, even though the actual object of the parties were not to effect the overthrow of the Constitution. On the authority of Mr. Justice Forster, he contended that all combinations to break down enclosures—to force open prisons—to destroy property, or to compel the King to change his measures, were a levying of war against the King, and of course High Treason. He should now proceed to state the facts of the case, and leave the Jury to decide what fair inference was to be drawn from the acts that had been committed, and from the declarations which would be proved to have accompanied them. The prisoner at the bar might not have been present at many of the outrages which had occurred, but he should introduce him to the Jury as having been present at that assemblage, which he considered to form the most prominent feature of the late insurrection. It would be observed, that in the indictment the prisoner was described as the Nottingham Captain. That he was so called, proved the nature of the transactions in which he had been engaged; and it would be shewn, that not only a rising in that country had been contemplated, but a general insurrection throughout the kingdom. Part of the force provided to effect the designs of the conspirators was raised in Derbyshire, and other parts of it were to come from different places, and in particularly from Nottingham. Nottingham Forest was the place appointed for a gen. rendezvous on the night of the 9th June. It would be proved that on the 8th Brandreth was at Pentridge, where he went to receive the rioters, and to point out the course which they ought to pursue, in order to effect a Revolution, and to wipe off (such was their own phrase) the Government of the country through the medium of hostile force. On the day mentioned, Brandreth went to a public house at Pentridge, kept by a woman of the name of Weightman (mother to one of the prisoners), called the White Horse. He there met other conspirators—pointed out to them, from a plan of the country, what ought to be done to ensure success, and described the different places in which he expected risings of the people would take place to join them, when what they called their "grand army" should be formed. He (the Attorney-General) cared not whether the representations made on the subject of the co-operations to be expected from other parts were false or true. Whatever these might be, Brandreth was exerting himself to stir up his fellow-citizens to rebellion; and his guilt was as great in the one case as in the other. He would shew that the prisoner had presided at the meeting of which he had spoken; that he came from Nottingham to lead the conspirators; that he did lead them; that he sat among them as their leader, and took upon himself the functions of Generalissimo, as directly as ever any General of a regular army had done. There were several villages in the neighbourhood of Pentridge, from which the rioters expected to be joined by considerable numbers. Brandreth and George Weightman came from Nottingham to meet those who were expected to rise against the Government. They went, accompanied by another man, to Hunt's Barn, in Southwingfield, where they met some of those whom they sought, armed with muskets and pikes. Not only did they find armed conspirators ready to join them here, but at Hunt's Barn they found a supply of arms provided for those who were disposed to engage in the insurrection. Thence they proceeded to a place called Thompson's Close. It was their object to procure a further supply of arms, by proceeding from house to house wherever they knew the owner to have a gun. They did this, and compelled those who had arms, to give them up. One of the rights of Englishmen, claimed for the people of this country at the glorious Revolution of 1688, was this—that every man should be allowed to keep arms for his own defence. Little did the wise men of that day, when standing up for that right, in order to protect the subject against arbitrary power, imagine that they were putting into the hands of such men as Brandreth, and his accomplices, the means of taking arms by force from their lawful owners, in order to turn them against the government and Constitution of their country. But this was not all; not content with taking arms forcibly from those who would have scorned to use them, in furtherance of the objects they had in view, they endeavoured to press the owners themselves into the service. If a man could not go with them himself, his son must go; and if he had no son, his servant must accompany them. Their object was to obtain a man and a gun from every house. Disappointed in their expectation of meeting a party they had expected to join them at Thomson's close, George Weighman was sent towards Pentridge to ascertain the cause of the delay. Brandreth afterwards marched to the house of Mr. Elijah Hall. Here having demanded a gun, they also demanded one of his sons. Mr. Hall's son was extremely reluctant to go, but he was so threatened with their vengeance if he did not consent to accompany them, that he (the Attorney General) did not wonder that in the end he should go with them. This person, however, returned to his home as soon as he could, and he (the Attorney General) was glad for the purposes of justice, that Mr. Hall had been compelled to go, as through that circumstance he had an opportunity of witnessing their proceedings, and thus evidence of them would be obtained from a witness, he could confidently say it, as honest and uncontaminated as any man in that Court. Mr. Hall was forced to accompany them; and in their progress the insurgents next came to the house of a Mr. Walker, where they demanded a gun. Mr. Walker was as unwilling to comply as Mr. Hall had been; the gun was, from necessity, given up. Some one of the party knew that Mr. Walker, had pistols, and these also were demanded. Mr. W. at first denied that he had any; he then remonstrated with them on the injustice of taking his pistols from him, as well as his musket; but was forced, in the end, to comply. The pistols were taken by Brandreth and he immediately stuck them in his belt. That which served him for a belt was a white apron which he that day wore tucked close round his body. From Mr. Walker's the conspirators went to the house of a Mr. Bestwick, and thence to that of a person of the name of Hepworth, and here murder was committed. Before he enlarged on this fact, he begged most solemnly to disclaim any wish that the prisoner at the bar should be found guilty of High Treason, because he had committed a murder. Arriving at the house of Mrs. Hepworth, they knocked at the door, and demanded to be supplied with guns and pistols. She, with a courage that did not always belong to her sex, refused to open the door. Brandreth went round the house, and at last saw man servant through the kitchen window, who was then drawing on his half-boots. The prisoner broke the window, and fired at the servant, who received the shot in his shoulder, and of his wound he died. Fire arms were then obtained from the house of Mrs. Hepworth; and the conspirators went on to other houses, & when resistance was offered, Brandreth held up in terrorem the act of atrocity which he had committed, exclaiming. "I have shot one man already, and I will shoot you if you refuse compliance." It would hence be seen, that he had in a manner gloried in the action, and used it as an argument to induce others to join with him and his accomplices in the insurrection. Having visited in a similar way several other houses, they proceeded to a place called Greenwith, where many of the party finding the country was not so ripe for a revolution as they had expected it would be, began to be frightened. George Weightman, in this state of things, was sent on, to see if the Nottingham men were coming towards Pentridge. He took a poney from Mr. Booth's stable, and proceeded on this errand. Brandreth in the meantime assumed the command of those who came from South Wingfield, Ripley, and other places in that neighbourhood. He acted as leader or captain, and others served under him as inferior officers, to pick up stragglers, and keep the party together, many of whom having been forced from their homes were anxious to get away. Those who wished to go, it would be seen, the prisoner had pushed back into the ranks, and threatened to shoot them if they attempted to escape. At the different places to which they directed their steps, Brandreth repeatedly declared, that a revolution, and the overturning of the Government, were the objects which he and his companions had in view. George Weightman returned, held a private conversation with Brandreth, after which he rode up to the other conspirators, and told them that every thing was going on right—that the soldiers would not leave their barracks, and that it was desirable for them to advance towards Nottingham as fast as they could. They marched on; but finding that they were not joined by those they expected, many began to drop off; and at Eastwood, on a report that the yeomanry were coming, the whole body began to disperse. While these things were passing, between nine and ten o'clock on Monday night, and nine and ten o'clock of the following morning, great agitation was observed in the town of Nottingham, and many men were found in the forest, who, it was beyond all doubt, had repaired there for the purpose of joining those who were expected to advance from Pentridge. It would be proved that Brandreth had been styled the Nottingham Captain, and that he had acted as commander; his person would be identified, though his present appearance was very different from what it had been at the time of the insurrection, as he had not that length of beard then which he had now, and which he understood him to have obstinately retained. His dress, too, was different; but if he thought these things would prevent him from being recognized, he (the Attorney General) would tell him he thought he would find himself mistaken. The facts which he had thus stated, he contended, would, if proved, constitute a levying of war against the King, or he did not know what levying war was. What answer would be given to the charge he knew not. He did not know whether it would be attempted to alter the character of the acts committed, or whether the Counsel on the other side would try to prove that Brandreth was not concerned with them. He could not conceive that they would succeed in doing either; but if, contrary to his expectation, they could shew that the prisoner was innocent, he, for one, should rejoice in his acquittal.—The first witness was then called.

The evidence appeared in last Saturday's Courier. After the Solicitor General had replied to the arguments of the Prisoner's Counsel.

The Lord Chief Baron addressed the Jury to this effect:—"I must now request your attention while I state the evidence in this case, and suggest the observations that occur to me; and in order to remove from your minds any apprehension that may have been excited of the Court interfering with your province, I have to say, that it is as far from the intention of any of us to encroach on your province, as it can have been from the intention of any of the Counsel who have addressed you. You are to judge from the evidence applied to the case, according to the law of the case, as laid down by the best authorities. Impartiality is your duty, and it is a duty which I am confident you will exercise. If you think the evidence affords proof of the crime charged, you will find the prisoner the guilty; if, on the other hand, you find the evidence insufficient, you will acquit the prisoner; and if that should be the result, none can rejoice more than I, assured as I am that you will judge according to the evidence. The first count in the indictment charges the prisoner with levying war against the King. It is very important for you to understand what is meant by levying war; the expression is clear, yet it applies to divers meanings. I will now state to you the law, as clearly established, in reference to the case before you. The words of the statute 25 Edward III. are, 'If a man levy war against our Lord the King in his realm.' The explanation of this law, which I have here (Foster's), is short and clear: I therefore read it to you, rather than give an explanation in any words of my own: "If there be an insurrection, a large rising of the people, in order by force and violence to accomplish or revenge, not any private object or private quarrel of their own, but an object of a general nature, that is a levying of war against the King.' From my experience of the administration of justice, from the decisions of Courts, and from the authority of Sir Matthew Hale, Judge Foster, and Lord Coke, I can affirm that this is a clear and correct explanation of the terms of the statute. Private tumults are not a levying of war. If the object be only a private one, whatever may be its character otherwise, it is not a levying of war. To destroy a private enclosure is not levying war against the King. To destroy all inclosures is a levying of war. If the object be to pull down a chapel, or any offensive building, it is not a levying of war. If it be to destroy all chapels, or all offensive buildings, it is a levying of war. There must then be an insurrection or large rising; force and violence must be used; it must be for a general object. That there was an insurrection is clear, it is also clear that force and violence were used. It is your province to say whether the object was general or private; whether the insurrection was only the effect of private quarrels, of wild, violent, and riotous tumult; or whether the object was to alter the measures of Government, and to destroy the laws of the country. If I have made myself intelligible to you, you can have no difficulty in understanding the nature of your duty. The other counts of the indictment are founded upon the 36th of the King. The question for you to determine is, whether any of the three charges is proved by the evidence which I now detail to you. The evidence is all on one side, and most of the witnesses were not even cross-examined, yet attempts were made, very properly, in the

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

perches of the Counsel to fix imputations on ...credit of the evidence. It is for you to ... whether such attempts were successful. The Learned Judge then read the evidence very fully. He remarked that the atrocious murder which took place was not treason, but it was for them to say what was the object of such atrocious conduct. He at last concluded ...charge of two hours thus: This, gentlemen, ...the evidence. That there was an insurrec...on is clear; that there was a large rising, and that more were to join in Nottingham Fo... last is quite clear. It is equally clear that the persons assembled thus were armed. There was then force and violence. Was this vio...lent and forcible rising calculated to accomplish any private object, or to revenge any private quarrel; or was it calculated and intended to alter the government and to bring about a revolution? The low situation in life of the persons engaged in this insurrection is no excuse; A crime is not less a crime because the ...minial is poor. If there could be no pros...ect of success, that is no excuse, because the crime consists in the intention and not in the adequacy of the means. The question f r you s, Was the rising calculated to alter the government, to overturn the laws, and to cause a revolution? You have the evidence before you, and it says that it was declared from time to time that there could be no good without an overturn of the Government, that the Parliament must be pulled down, and si...milar expressions. If you believe this evi...dence, you are bound by the oath you have taken to find the prisoner guilty. If, on the other hand, you can lay your hands on your hearts, and believe, and are satisfied, that the object was private or personal, then you will not find him guilty. I am persuaded you will give every attention, and exercise the most perfect ...tegrity. All consequences that may resu... you are to leave entirely out of view, and ... regard only strict justice, and a just ...dict according to the law, in the face of ... and your country."

The Jury then retired to consider o... verdict.

Nov. 2d, 1817.

THE LATE MELANCHO...

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

It is our painful duty to state, that intelligence reached Bristol on Friday se'nnight of the loss of the sloop William and Mary, a regular packet between that port and Waterford; and that out of nearly sixty souls on board only nine were saved.

The particulars, as far as we have been able to learn are, that the William and Mary (Morley, Master) sailed from Pill at 9 o'clock on the evening of Thursday se'nnight. The night was fine and the wind fair: about 11 o'clock, not far from the Holmes, whilst the mate was at the helm, and the master standing near to him on the deck, the vessel struck on a rock, which our informant calls the Willys. The passengers, who had retired to rest, were quickly alarmed, and many of them proceeded on deck, as yet unacquainted with the real extent of their danger. This state of suspence, however, did not last long; for in 15 minutes afterwards, it was found that the vessel was in a sinking state. The scene that immediately followed was dreadful in the extreme. The boat (a very small one) was soon filled, chiefly by the crew, and put off to the Welsh shore, and in a few minutes afterwards the vessel sunk. Her top-mast remained some feet above the water, to which the crew adhered until the boat returned. Our informant saved himself by swimming, and was actually two hours and a half in the water, when he ... witnessed the ... place on ... Baron' ... and ... serv... the ... w...

Burroughs, niece to Mrs. Nicholay, and the latter was also niece to Sir Wm. Burroughs. The mate and few others, it is stated, saved themselves by taking to the boat; they returned from the shore with a larger boat, and rescued most of those who were clinging to the rigging and other parts of the vessel. The captain (Mawley) remained by her to the last, and was unfortunately drowned. It is reported, but we trust without foundation, that when the survivors reached Cardiff, they were inhumanly, refused aid and sustenance, and that they were at last relieved by some poor cottagers. Mr. Shortis saved himself by swimming. He was followed a considerable distance by a Roman Catholic priest, who had been some time on a visit in Bristol; but being an indifferent swimmer, he was encouraged by Mr. Shortis from time to time to proceed; till his strength being utterly exhausted; he commended his soul to the Almighty, and sunk into the bosom of the ocean. Mr. Shortis was himself two hours and a half in the water. Since his return he has been se... only at intervals, and it is the opi... physician who attends him th... highly doubtful. The ... that the fatal ne... on the rock ... power of ... s nge... alat...

half of his Majesty, has been pleased to command, that as the said Colonel has proved himself by his share in these disgraceful occurrences to have acted in a manner derogatory to the honour and character of a British officer, he shall be dismissed the service of the King of Great Britain, and his name erased from the List of the Army accordingly.

SIR WILLIAM GRANT.—This Gentleman has announced his intention, on account of declining health, to resign his Office of Master of the Rolls. The public have therefore a double motive for regret, in the loss of a wise, learned, and upright Judge, and for the cause of his retirement.

The execution of the 12 conspirators at ... ben, took place on the 18th ult. in ... Generals Gome and Freire, the lead... piators, were hanged abou... morning, and the remai... Their bodies, wi... burnt to ashes ... distinction ... death ... been ...

56 Louisa of Hesse, G. D. 28
57 Frederick of Hesse, S. 70
58 William of Hesse, G. S. 30
59 Frederick of Hesse, G. S. 27
60 George of Hesse, G. S. 24
61 Louisa of Hesse, G. D. 23
62 Mary of Hesse, G. D. 21
63 Augusta of Hesse, G. D. 20

VII. Descendants of Louisa of England, Queen of Denmark, next Daughter of George II. [she died 1751.]

64 No. 28, G. S.
65 No. 53, No. 29, G. G. D,
66 No. 54, No. 30 G. G. D.
67 No. 31, G. D.
68 Sophia of Denmark, Queen of Sweden, D. 71
69 Gustavus King of Sweden, G. S. .. 39
70 Gustavus of Sweden, G. G. S. .. 18
71 Sophia of Sweden, G. G. D. 16
72 Amelia of Sweden, G. G. D. .. 12
73 Wilhelmina of Denmark, Electress of Hesse-Cassel D. 70
74 No. 45, G. S. } her children.
75 No. 46, G. G. S. }
76 No. 47, G. G. D. }
77 No. 48, G. G. D. }
78 Louisa of Denmark, wife of Charles of Hesse-Cassel, [No. 45] D. 67
79 No. 50, G. S. } her descendants.
80 No. 51, G. S. }
81 No. 52, G. D }
82 No. 65, No. 53, No. 29, G. G. D. }
83 No. 68, No. 54, No. 30, G. G. D. }

VIII. Descendants of Sophia of England, Queen of Prussia, only Daughter of George I. [She died 1757]

[illegible]derick William III. King of Prussia, G.G.S. 46
[illegible]rick William Prince of Prussia, G.G.G.S. 22
[illegible]ewis of Prussia, G. G. G. S. .. 20
[illegible]s of Prussia, G. G. G. S. .. 16
[illegible]Prussia, G. G. G. S. .. 13
[illegible] G. G. D. .. 14
[illegible] 9
[illegible]G. G. S. .. 23
[illegible] .. 21
[illegible]G. S. 36
34
6

vulgar, but as far as we have been able to collect the scattered facts it certainly assumes a character more entitled to pity and commiseration than to ribaldry. A Nobleman, whose friends some time since attempted to make him out as labouring under mental incapacity (but in which attempt they failed) was observed to quit his mansion in a perturbed manner, & to hasten to the door of a neighbour, who was in the commission of the peace. The gentleman who is the author of this paragraph, knowing the distinguished personage who had so abruptly quitted his home, and supposing it could be upon no ordinary business, (it being then about his dinner hour), "couched awhile and marked."—The nobleman knocked at the door of the magistrate, and was most probably ushered into his presence, as the servant closed the door. What occurred inside it was impossible for the writer to say, but still he was prompted by curiosity to mark the event and he had not long waited before he saw the noble Earl and Mr. Justice Quorum quit the house together, and proceed towards the mansion of the noble Lord. In the course, however, of their perambulation, they were met by three elegantly dressed females—who, from what cause probably will appear hereafter, avoided their company; still, however, *pas a pas* they came in contact, and then a war (if words can create a war) ensued, which terminated in Justice making a bow, and retiring back to his own house. The noble Earl appeared much affrighted and also hastily took his leave of the Ladies. All this, no doubt, will appear to the reader "an ambiguous giving out;" but our Correspondent goes on to elucidate this extraordinary business, and he states, that after minute enquiry, and after having been at some trouble to abtract, from the various reports in circulation, the real facts of the case, he finds them to be these. This Nobleman, whose friends were so active in attempting to prove him insane, has not found the matrimonial chain so comfortable as he expected, his Lordship having suffered a severe flagellation from his illustrious consort, Countess———, and her two sisters, inflicted by them with his own whip! applied to a neighbouring magistrate for a warrant against the three ladies; but we apprehend that the magistrate did not grant a warrant, but gave the parties some wholesome advice.

The following appointments and preferments are expected to take place:—the Right Hon. Wm. Adam, [illegible] of the Barons of Scotland, to be Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, vice Sir. Vicary [illegible] resigns on account of ill health; the Lord [illegible]ichards to be Master of the Rolls, vice [illegible] who resigns from the same cause; Mr. [illegible]Chief Baron of the Exchequer, [illegible] Mr. Sergeant Vaughan to [illegible]mon Pleas vice

the reception of the company. No one, however, was admitted without a pass ticket. This room, with that which adjoined, was hung with black cloth. The coffin was covered with a black velvet pall, bordered with white. On the coffin was the Princess's coronet, and upon the wall at the head was a silk escutchon, similar to that attached to the front of houses to indicate the death of one of the heads of the family. Three candelabras were on each side of the coffin, while numerous small wax candles were burning on all sides of the room. The Gentlemen of the College of Arms were busily employed during the whole of the morning in arranging the Stalls in the Chapel for the reception of the Knights of the Garter, and making other arrangements for the funeral.

At half past six o'clock six companies of the Guards, under the command of Colonel Guise, entered the Castle-yard. At that moment the pressure of person for the admission was intolerable. The constables were unable to keep the avenues free, and a detachment of the Blues were consequently called upon to open the approach. The conduct of these soldiers was truly exemplary. It seemed almost as if the scene for which they were all preparing, had blended its sympathies with the sterner duties of military discipline. Expostulation, explanation, a desire to general accommodation, was the language of the soldiers; & by their efforts the admission of persons to the chapel & Castle-yard was considerably accelerated. We cannot, however, help adverting to the sordid system of calculation on which we know many of the tickets to the chapel were issued. We abhor the malignant and vulgar calumny, that is too often circulated against the passive and pacific character of the national clergy, but we have ever considered that the contradiction to such aspersions lay in the virtuous and unremitting support of their now dignity by themselves. But can we speak of dignity, and of moral dignity, too, when, we know that in an hour of universal affl ction [illegible]lation merged [illegible] impulse of [illegible]opened [illegible]leum [illegible]es, [illegible]by [illegible]

ed with proper solemnity; but the reading part of the ceremony did not attract any particular observation. The Dean went through his portion of it with dignity and pathos. When it was over, St. Isaac Heard read the titles of the Princess in a voice much more broken by grief than age; and the mourners walked back, though without the State accompaniments. The Prince Leopold appeared distressingly ill; and indeed his state of health and feeling might excite alarm, if it were not that he has latterly been able to procure some sleep. The Royal Dukes conducted themselves with becoming seriousness, but, as might be expected, were less abandoned to their sorrow than the illustrious and wretched widower.

The melancholy business was over before 11 o'clock, but the chapel and the avenues were not completely cleared till 12 o'clock. At that hour the whole town of Windsor was full of bustle and confusion. The carriage-ways were all blocked up with vehicles of every description, and the footpaths were impassable for the multitude of spectators. In a minor, but at the same time in a very great degree, this confusion prevailed all the way to London: the road was covered with postchaises, and a change of horses was no where to be obtained.

Prince Leopold returned to Claremont almost immediately after the mournful ceremonial. He had made, in the morning, a short call at the Queen's Lodge, and walked for a short space in the Little Park with the Duke of Clarence. The Queen and Princesses kept themselves closely confined to their chambers.

The Prince Regent spent the day in mournful privacy at Carlton House: the Duchess of Gloucester stayed with him, to afford such consolation as the affectionate sympathy of so dear a relative is best able to bestow.

THE PLACES OF DIVINE WORSHIP &c.

To the honour of the Metropolis, all the churches and chapels of every persuasion were on Thursday crowded to an overflow. All public business was suspended, the shops closely shut up, and every person in deep mourning. the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the bells of all the parish churches tolling at intervals. The soldiers at the Tower, and the Guards in St. James's Park, mounted guard without either band, fife, or drum. In short, there was deep melancholy depicted on [illegible]ntenance.

[illegible]. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—On Thursday, in [illegible]quence of the lamented death of the [illegible]ss Charlotte, a most numerous congre[illegible] all in full mourning, attended at the [illegible]ral, which was crowded to an overflow, [illegible] Divine Service.

[illegible]folding doors were closed when the [illegible]the Cathedral was filled, which was [illegible]disappointment to those waiting at the [illegible]w could not gain admittance.

and likewise the choir, and although he lamented it as much as any one present, the service must necessarily be suspended, as there was no clergyman present to celebrate it; and he hop'd they would retire in a peaceable manner. Here a burst of indignation, mingled with a degree of feeling, burst forth from the disappointed multitude, with a cry of "the Service." A gentleman from one of the stalls said, "My Lord, if the service will commence when the stalls are cleared, let somebody unlock the door, and I am sure it will be complied with, if that was what prevented the service from commencing." The doors being open, they all left the stalls, but the service did not begin, and the Officers proceeded to clear the body of the cathedral; some persons they turned out, but others were more obstinate, and kept their station; at the sight of the officers the congregation seemed enraged.—Some cried out for the clergyman to apologize, others for the Lord Mayor, and others in the seats in the gallery, Why have we paid our money; A Gentleman in the body of the cathedral rose, on the officers attempting to turn out him and his company from their seats: he said he was surprised that so numerous an assemblage of persons, collected together to solemnize so melancholy an event, should, after waiting so long, have it announced they could not hear Divine Service: it was degrading, he thought, to the feelings of all present. He did not see what right the Lord Mayor had to use his interference in the case. The Lord Mayor had told them it was with great pleasure he witnessed so numerous an assembly on the occasion, and the service would commence as soon as possible; and he did not see for what reason it should not begin, as many persons, perhaps, were prevented from attending other places, in order to attend there. They had come there—he hoped all present had—with an intention to pay that respect to the memory of the departed Princess—(Here the Gentleman was quite overcome by his feelings);—but instead of indulging them with what they expected, they were robbed of that marked respect which was due to their country, their Prince and their departed Princess—(applause.) He thought the Lord Mayor, instead of preventing the service taking place, ought to be the very person who should cause its commencement. In his opinion, every place of worship throughout the United Kingdom should unite in deploring the loss which they had at this time unfortunately sustained, and it would be noticed if they did not: what must it then be for the head of all churches to abstain from it—that of the metropolitain church? He would advise that the service should begin immediately, and concluded by saying, for God's sake do not send people home to their dinner without satisfying that feeling of affection due on the occasion.

At this time Alderman Sir W. Curtis entered the cathedral, and addressed the congregation. He had just left a place of worship where the Lord Mayor had been sent for; he inquir[illegible] and what[illegible] speech to them, and in tears exhorted them to act like Christian people, and leave the place as the Clergy had done, in a quiet and peaceable manner. Here many cries as were heard against the Lord Mayor, and [illegible]

[illegible] rose and said, he hoped [illegible] aggravated [illegible] that [illegible] after waiting so [illegible] Clergyman [illegible] whether he did.

Sir W. Curtis assured them the Lord Mayor had done every thing a good man ought to do and he hoped they would leave the church.—The first speaker said, he had been mistaken; he was now convinced he had accused the Lord Mayor without just grounds; and was conscious his Lordship had done every thing that was right.

Another Gentleman rose, and requested the Lord Mayor, as the regular clergyman was not there, to be so obliging as to send his own Chaplain to satisfy the congregation, for which purpose they left, and not finding him or the clergyman, they returned and informed them, that if they would have patience till three o'clock, service would commence without fail, and they left the Cathedral.

The service commenced accordingly at 3 o'clock, till which time all kept their places. A new anthem, composed for the occasion by Mr. T. Atwood, organist, immediately preceded the service, the words are taken from the 20th Psalm, 13th verse, "Turn thee again, O Lord, at the last, and be gracious unto thy servant." The Psalms from the Service for the Burial of the Dead were used instead of those appointed for the day. The "Te Deum," and "Jubilate," composed by Richard Patrick, were sung by the choir. The Litany, composed by Tallis was chaunted by the choir accompanied by the organ. In the course of the Service, the following selection from Handel's Anthems, composed for the the funeral of Queen Charlotte, was performed:—

QUARTETTO.

When the ear heard her, then it blessed her,
And when the eye saw her, it gave witness of her.

CHORUS.

She delivered the poor that cried, the fatherless, and him that had none to help him.
Kindness, meekness, and comfort were in her tongue.
If there was any virtue, and if there was any praise,
She thought on those things.

QUARTETTO.

Her body is buried in peace.

CHORUS.

But her name liveth evermore—AMEN.

We understand that the disgraceful scenes above related, were not confined to St. Paul's Cathedral: similar confusion occurred at Westminster Abbey. In both cases it arose from a spirit of venality, which when exercised under such peculiar circumstances, requires, we should hope, only to be exposed, to meet condign reproof from the heads of the establishment alluded to. A daily paper contains on this subject the following exposition: "From its being industriously circulated that, besides the usual service in St Paul's and Westminster Abbey, performances of sacred music suitable to the occasion were to take place, immense multitudes were attracted to each, the inconvenience of which was much increased from the doors being kept shut for an hour later than usual. No such inconvenience was felt at any of the other Churches of the Metropolis, their doors being opened at the usual hour, and persons took their seats as they came. The chagrin of the crowd at the Abbey was much increased on seeing persons privately admitted at the side doors, by the minor attendants, for which favour [illegible] doubt were piously remunerated. At length the pressure of the people became so great, that the doors of the choir were almost burst open, and the crowd rushed in in all directions, without any other opposition than their own. In consequence of this impetuous movement, many [illegible] six pences, were [illegible] quietly taken for the good of the Church and the benefit of the Chapter. It was almost as difficult to get out as to get in—only one of the side doors of the Choir being opened, that leading into Poet's Corner—the other was kept shut, lest the people should get a sight of [illegible] looked [illegible] for standing. [illegible] of the subordinate officers at the Royal Chapels. At St. George's Chapels the prices were regulated as at a Theatre, or a shew—prices were fixed to both gallery and pit—ten guineas were taken for a seat in the organ loft—and from five to seven guineas for a standing place in the aisle.

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